nists to assert that to create demand and value by law was "a physical and a metaphysical absurdity." He also quoted herman and Mr. Carlisle (while he was in the House) to the effect that the united action of several countries could sustain silver. As to the ability of the United States to do so alone, the example of France, a country infinitely inferior in wealth and trade to us, must be borne in mind. Our commerce, internal and external, exceeded that of England, Germany and France combined, and our resources were as yet undeveloped. Our population exceeds either of those three countries. If our mints were opened to the free coinage of silver the commercial value of the metal would be equal to its legal value in this country, because any one having 4121/2 grains could bring it here and get a standed silver dollar's worth of commodities In this connection he went somewhat extensively into figures to show that there had been no overproduction of silver. In conclusion, Mr. Crisp declared that if the United States would but assert its political and financial independence prosperity uld return and continue the perpetual heritage of our people. Mr. Crisp spoke an hour and a half, and was liberally aplauded when he sat down.

TURNER FOR SOUND MONEY. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, was then, at the request of Mr. Dingley, recognized for an hour. While he was enumerating some of the great names abroad that stood for the gold standard, Mr. Terry interrupted him. "The German Reichstag has declared for bimetallism," said he, "and the common people of England favor bimetallism. Of course the Rothschilds are for the gold standard. They hold a mortgage on everything in Europe as they held a receiver-ship of the United States treasury." (Ap-

"Mr. Balfour, the most conspicuous bi-metallist in England," replied Mr. Turner, has declared that Great Britain alone not enter on bimetallism and the gentleman should have been candid enough to state that the German Reichstag de clared for bimetallism 'with the aid of other commercial nations.' Thus, one by one their arguments evaporate." (Laughter and applause.) Proceeding, he announced it as his opinion that a debtor nation should pay its debts in the best money of the world in order to maintain a high standard of credit. Moreover not an individual would profit by paying his debts in a depreciated currency. In the ethics of nations, we could not afford to take advantage of a technical error and pay our creditors in a cheap money. Instead of paying one dollar for two, he would rather ay two for one; but this was not re-juried. Like honest men we must only pay dollar for dollar. (Applause.) In the resent distressing situation of the treaswhile the Secretary of the Treasury was being criticised, maligned and de-nounced for exercising an option which the law allowed why did not some one e relief? Why was the Secretary not orced by a mandatory provision to pay treasury notes in silver?

An interesting exchange followed with Mr. Crisp and Mr. Terry over some testi-mony of Secretary Carlisle before the apopriation committee, in which Mr. Turner took the position that, instead of there being a subtle purpose to discredit silver at the Treasury Department, the sole purpose there had been to sustain it. Mr. Turner met a volley of questions toward the close of his speech. He declared that if the law authorizing the Secretary to sell gold were repealed that moment the carity would fail and the country would parity would fail and the country would to to a silver basis. The Gresham law, a law Congress did not make and could not repeal, was already operating. The money in daily circulation was silver and silver

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE. Mr. Turner concluded with the statement that the poor man, in whose interest the restoration of silver was invoked, was most interested in preserving a sound financial system. France had tried free coinage. It had falled and she abandoned it. He had been trying to expose the lessons of experience. Agitation of the silver question should cease: Perhaps when credit and enterprise had gone down in the wreck the people would conclude that it was better to follow the paths of experience and honestly seek to maintain the credit and honor of the country. Mr. Turner spoke two hours. He received a demonstration when he closed.

Mr. Dalzell, also a member of the ways d means committee, brought the House back to the question whether it should abrogate its duty and judgment to the Sen-ate; whether the House should abandon bill and accept that of the Senate. Mr. Dalzell analyzed the contentions of the silver men. It was agreed that the commercial ratio between gold and silver is 32 to 1. Silver men contended that the opening of the mints to silver would make that metal appreciate in value until the commercial value would be brought to the egal value. But this was mere assertion ogmatism. Mr. Dalzell said there was nclusive proof in the past experience of Europe that silver would not appreciate as a result of opening the mints to silver colnage. He devoted some time to replying to the argument of the silver men that the fall of prices since 1873 had been coident with the fall of silver, which latter fall was due to the demonetization in 1873. The fall of prices was due to invention, competition, the reduction in the cost of transportation, etc. Methods had been revolutionized since 1873. What the country wanted was not free silver, but more ue through the custom houses, more plazing furnaces, more factories and mills, more and cheaper transportation, wider fields for labor and an enlarged home market, more consumption to stimulate pro-duction, increased wages to decrease the hours of labor-"these are the things we want and will have," he concluded, "in ur march to the conquest of our manifest lestiny as the leader of the world in agriculture, manufactures and a commerce hose life blood shall be a monetary system as good as gold and as respected as the national flag. (Prolonged Republican ap-

At the conclusion of Mr. Dalzell's remark Mr. Dingley demanded the previous ques-tion, which was ordered, whereupon the vote was taken on Mr. Crisp's motion to concur in the Senate free-coinage amendment to the House bill. The members who had retired from the hall or were lounging in the cloak rooms came in, resumed their seats and followed the roll call with great

RESULT OF THE VOTE. The vote resulted, 90 to 215. The announcement of the 125 majority against free silver was cheered by the anti-silver forces. The detailed vote follows:

-Yeas.-Allen (Miss.) Allen (Utah), Bailey, Baker (Kan.), McKenny. Bankhead, McLachlan. Barham, Bartlett (Ga.), Bell (Col.), Bell (Tex.), McLaurin, McRae, Meredith, Mondell, Black (Ga.), Broderick, Clardy, Cockrell, Money, Moses, Newlands. Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis (Kan.), Dearmond, Otey, Pearson Richardson. Robertson (La.), Dockery, Doolittle, Shafroth, Shaw, Shufford, skinner, Spencer, Stokes, Hartman. Hermann. Hilborn, Hutcheson, Hyde. Johnson (Cal.), Strait. Strowd wanso Talbert, Jones,
Kem.
Kendall,
Latimer,
Layton,
Lester,
Linney,
Little,
Livingston
Lockhart,
Loud, erry. owne Walker (Va.), Williams, Wilson (Idaho) Yokum-90. Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold (R. I.),

Wilson (S. C.), Woodard, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Kerr. Kiefer, Knox. Lacey, awson Baker (N. H.), Lefever. eighty. eisenring. Bartlett (N. Y.), Lewis, Long. Loudenslager. Mahaney. (cCail (Mass.) McCall (Tenn.) McCleary (Minn.), IcClellan.

McCormick

dcCreary (Ky.),

Atwood,

Avery, Babcock,

Barney. Bartholdt

Beach.

ennett.

loatner.

Baker (Md.),

Burton (Mo.). Minor (Wis.), Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway. O'Dell, Otjen. Overstreet, Owens. Parker. Patterson. Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Cooper (Fia.), Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Reeves, Curtis (N. Y.). Reyburn, Royse, Rusk, Scranton, Shannon, Sherman, Clliott (S. C.), Smith (III.), Shover,

Burton (O.), Calderhead,

Clark (Ia.), Clark (Mo.)

Cobb (Mo.),

Cooke (Ill.).

Curtis (Ia.).

Cousins.

Dalzell.

Danford

Daniels,

Denny. De Witt,

Dingley.

Dolliver,

Crdmann.

Fletcher,

Gillett (Mass.)

Grosvenor,

Hall (Mo.)

Hardy,

Harris,

Harrison.

Heatwole

Hendrick,

Hicks.

Heiner (Pa.),

Henry (Conn.),

Hill (Conn.),

Hulick (O.),

Hull (Ia.),

Hitt (III.).

Howell,

Jenkins.

Hemenway.

Halterman,

Russell (Ga.), Sauerhering. Smith (Mich.). Sorg. Southard. Southwick Spalding, Stephenson Stewart (N. J.). Stewart (Wis.). Stone, Charles W., Stone, William A., Strode (Neb.), Strong. sulloway, Taft, Tarsney, Tawney, Taylor,

Thomas, Tracewell, Tracey. Trelear, Tucker. Turner (Ga.). Turner (Va.), Updegraff. Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker (Mass.), Walsh, Wanger, Warner. Washington, Watson (Ind.), Watson (O.), Wellington, Wilson (O.), Wright-215.

Pairs were announced as follows, the first being in favor and the latter against the Senate amendment: McDearmon Woodman, Stallings and Leonard, Kyle and Russell (Conn.), Pendleton and Hanley, Cobb (Ala.) and Powers, Howard and Eddy, Pickler and Adams. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

Indianians Voted Nay. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Eleven members of the Indiana delegation voted for sound money to-day. Mr. Henry and Mr. Hanley were absent. It was announced that if Mr. Henry and Mr. Hanley had been present they would have voted with their colleagues against concurrence in the Senate amendment. Mr. Hanley was paired with Pendle-ton, of Texas. Mr. Henry was unpaired. It is expected that the delegation will

will be the Indiana committeeman. FAIR TO-DAY; COOLER SUNDAY. Predictions and Observations of the

tive on the congressional committee. It is generally understood that Mr. Overstreet

Local Weather Bureau. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Feb. 15-Fair weather on Saturday; cooler, fair on Sunday.

General Conditions-High atmospheric pressure prevails except west from the upper lakes, where a small depression is central over southern Minnesota, which probably will move eastward over the lakes. The temperature rose everywhere in most States from 10 to 40 degrees, except on the Atlantic coast, where it fell from 10 to 18 degrees. Freezing tempera-ture prevails only from North Dakota and Minnesota southward, in the lake regions and in New England. Fair weather prevails, except light flurries of snow near the lakes. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair and warmer; southwesterly For Ohio-Fair and warmer; southerly

Tuesday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. S'west. Clear. 26 70 S'west. Clear. 46 68 South. Clear. 7 p. m. .30.21 Maximum temperature, 46; temperature, 22. Following is a comparative statement o the temperature and precipitation Feb. 14:

Departure from normal..... Departure since Feb. 1...... C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather 7 a.m. Max. 7 p.m.

Cairo, Ill. ...... 28 Cheyenne, Wyo. ..... 34 Chicago, Ill. ..... 16 Concordia, Kan. ...... 26 Davenport, Ia. ...... 14 Des Moines, Ia..... 10 Dodge City, Kan..... 26 Galveston, Tex. ..... 44 Helena, Mont. 44
Jacksonville, Fla. 56
Kansas City, Mo. 32 Little Rock, Ark. 28 Marquette, Mich. 28 his, Tenn..... 32 Nashville, Tenn..... 2 New York, N. Y........ 26 North Platte, Neb...... 26 Oklahoma, O. T...... 32 Omaha, Neb...... 14 Salt Lake City, Utah .... 38 St. Louis, Mo..... St. Paul, Minn.... Washington, D. C ..... 34

Below zero. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Weatherman was hanged in the Carroll county (Virginia) jail yesterday for Governor Morton, of New York, has signed the bill transferring the Palisades to the national government for a national John, alias "Patsy" Harris, a negro mur-derer, was hanged in the District of Co-

ia jail yesterday for killing Matthew Spruell July 4 last. The New York Senate has voted to make a special order for Monday evening the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the attempt to control the

output of coal. D. L. Bowersmith, for many years with the Ohio State Journel, of Columbus, O., as city editor and editor, but lately in the business office, has been taken to College Hill, near Cincinnati, for treatment on account of trouble arising from overwork. Between four and five hundred weavers of the New York corporation in Saco, Me., stopped work in a sympathetic strike this morning on account of the discharge of J. J. Whalen, president of the local weavers' organization. This action will probably

A call has been issued by the railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg district for a meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 18, to adopt a plan to make rates uniform in the district and maintain the same. If successful it will mean steady wages for the Pittsburg miners at the recent advance, and better wages in the mining States of the West.

result in a shut-down of the entire corpora-

The Wrong Counter. New York Weekly.

Young Lady-Is this the hose counter?

New Clerk-No, miss; this is the stocking counter. You'll find hose down stairs among the lawn mowers and things.

ACQUITTED KELLERS

ONE JURYMAN HELD OUT TWENTY-TWO HOURS FOR CONVICTION.

The Kellers Not Afraid to Return to Their Home on Wolf Creek-A New Bullet Invented.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 14.-Dan Keller and his wife and sister were acquitted by the jury this morning on the charge of murdering Clara Shanks. The jury had been out twenty-two hours when it returned the verdict. The prisoners were discharged, and left at 4 o'clock this afternoon for their home. They said they did not anticipate violence at the hands of their neighbors.

The jury came into court at 9:35 o'clock this morning, and the big crowd cheered the verdict. The Kellers, who have been under a terrible strain, broke down completely, and, clasping each other's hands, husband, wife and sister shed tears of joy. They were too overcome by emotion to speak, as was, indeed, everybody present, there being scarcely a dry eye in the court room. Judge Taylor could not suppress a tear, and attorney Lamb's eyes were moist when, on behalf of his clients, he thanked the jury. Mrs. Keller, the aged mother of Dan, threw her arms around his neck and eried: "Oh, I'm so glad, Dan!"

As soon as the verdict was read the spectators made a rush to get near the Kellers to congratulate them. Dan Keller was kept busy shaking hands, while his wife and sister were showered with kisses by the female the jury box, and, taking each juror by the hand, expressed their heartfelt thanks. Mr. Huston, the only representative of the prosecution present, was not slighted, and each of the Kellers grasped him by the hand and assured him of their friendship, saying they knew he had done no more than his duty. One of the most prominent men on the panel said this morning:

"Our first ballot was six to six, and they kept coming over to our side one by one, until last night we were eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The story that we stood nine to three last night is not true, for eleven jurors agreed for acquittal last night. That is the way we went to bed. This morning about 9 o'clock this man voted with us. I wish to say I was never more satisfied in my life with my judgment. We agreed to mention no names."

Not Afraid to Go Home. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.-Daniel Keller and Nannie Keller, his wife, and Maggie Keller, his sister, who were acquitted of the murder of Clara Shanks at Terre Haute this morning, passed through Rock-ville on their way home this evening. They were chatting and laughing on the train. Maggie Keller seemed the happiest. Several hundred people were at the station to see the trio. They were advised not to go hold a meeting shortly to elect a representato their home for several days. Threats of lynching have been rumored and the people of Sugar Creek township have been very much excited since the jury returned the verdict of acquittal. Rockville citizens

believe there will be no more violence. INDIANA OIL NEWS.

Output of New Wells-Report of the Buckeye Pipe-Line Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTPELIER, Ind., Feb. 13.-Fitzgerald & Co. have drilled in a worthless well on the S. Neher farm, Section 15, Nottingham township, Weils county. It is the fourth well on the farm. The Locus Oil Company's well, No. 2, on the B. F. Ninde farm, Section 26, Penn township, Jay county, is a blank failure. The Eclipse Oil Company's No. 4, Joseph Mills's farm, Section 31, Nottingham township, Wells county, is good for twenty barrels. J. M. Anderson's No. 5, S. J. Wells's farm, Section 29, same township, is good for thirty barrels. The Elcho Oil Company's No. 2, Bliss heirs' farm, Section 4, Harrison township, Blackford county, is a twenty-five-barrel producer. The Ohio Oil Company's No. 4, D. Cushman farm, Section 15, same township, is good for

In the Ohio and Indiana fields the report of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company (Standard) shows a decline of 63,070 barrels in the net stocks during January. There was a heavy increase in the runs and a small decrease in the shipments, but the shipments were 2,035 barrels a day in excess of the runs. The decline in the net stock was 118,-075 barrels in December while November showed an increase of 118,057 barrels. The average daily runs for January were 56,106 barrels, which was a gain of 4.810 barrels in the December average. The production of the Indiana and Ohio fields seemed to have reached the top notch last September, when the pipe line runs averaged 59,288 barrels a day. The October runs averaged 58,744 barrels, while the November runs were 56,850 barrels a day and the December runs 52,296 barrels. The shipments were only 251 bar-reis a day below the December average, which was the heaviest on record. January average was 58,141 barrels, and the December 58,392 barrels. The average for rember was 52,915 barrels, and for October 48,645 barrels. For January, 1895, the runs averaged 39,156 barrels a day and the ship-ments 47,540 barrels. The Buckeye stocks were increased 1,336,582 barrels during 1895. The following table shows the condition of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company at the close of business Jan. 31, of the crude prod-

uct of Indiana and Ohio: Gross stock ......22,983,243.96 sediment and surplus ...... 1,551,465.93 Acceptances, etc ..... 16,500,000.00 Credit balances ...... 4,931,778.03 Runs from wells ...... 1,739,291.08 -Deliveries.-

Regular ...... 1,802,361.09 Storm in the Oil Field. BOWLING GREEN, O., Feb. 14.-A terrific storm raged throughout the oil field last night, resulting in much damage. The neavy wind that prevailed leveled many derricks to the ground. Ice and snow broke down telegraph wires and all communication with the Buckeye Line Company's pump station has been cut off in many parts of the field. The loss in Wood county alone, including production, will reach about \$20,-

A PERFORATED BULLET. Invention of an Anderson Man That Is

Said to Be a Wonder. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 14.-Alfred Weed, of this city, owner and inventor of most of the machines that are in use at the Arcade file works, here, has just invented a bullet, which, from the tests, seems to be working on a bullet for large game when e hit on the plan of a perforated bullet. eter bored through it. A thin piece of lests at the factory in Anderson show that this ball has great destructive force. Inch boards and cans filled with water, that are simply pierced by other balls, are torn to pieces by this new ball. The invention will

Voting for Congressman in Muncie. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 14.-There is much interest in the result of the Republican primaries in this city and county to-morrow. inasmuch as it will virtually decide who shall next represent the Eighth district in Congress. Hon. O. N. Cranor, of Delaware county, has withdrawn from the race, leaving the field to Hon. Charles L. Henry, of Madison county; I. P. Watts, of Randolph, and John P. C. Shanks, of Jay county. The county central committee decided that the candidates for Congress should submit their names to the Republican voters at the prinames to the Republican voters at the prinames. mary election, and the one receiving the largest vote should be permitted to select

his own delegates to the district Republican convention at Hartford City from Delaware county. It is conceded that either candidate will get the full vote of his own county.
This will leave Blackford, Wells and Adams open for all. Mr. Shanks did not submit his name to the voters of this county, and he can expect no support. He will get enough votes from Jay county to prevent either of the two other candidates winning without the vote of Delaware. Mr. Henry's county has the largest number of votes in the district, and if he captures Delaware and a few scattering votes he can win easily. If Mr. Watts secure the Delaware indorsement the chances are strong for him. To-night it looks as if Mr. Henry will carry the county.

Greenfield Bonds Sold.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 14.-The Board of Commissioners of Hancock county celabrated valentine day by selling 120 county bonds, each of \$1,000 denomination. They bear 4½ per cent. interest and are payable in from ten to twenty years, \$12,000 each year after the tenth year. There were eleven bond-buying firms here, but only five made bids, which were as follows: Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, New York, \$2,150 premium; Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago, \$2,560; Clay, Bounty & Co., Cincinnati, \$2,560; U. W. Harris & Co., Chicago, \$2,700; W. J. Hays & Son, Cleveland, O., 2,725. All of the bidders agreed to pay the interest accrued since Jan. 1, 1896, when they are dated. The bonds are issued to pay for the new courthouse which is to built here. The contract will be March 6 for the courthouse.

Church Women Give a Minstrel Show. special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKLIN, Ind., Feb. 14.-The women

of the Methodist Church of this city gave a unique entertainment last night and tonight in the shape of a burnt-cork minstrel show in which twenty-four leading women of the city, married and single, took part. It included burnt cork, bones, tambourines and spicy jokes, making a really creditable performance. Mrs. Frank Smith, wife of a leading merchant, was difficulty in getting the crowd back to give of Clerk Brown, of the last Indiana House, the Kellers an opportunity to personally and Mrs. M. J. Voris, wife of the leading thank the court and each one of the jurors. dry goods merchant, were "endmen." Miss Mamie Irons, of Toms River, N. J., was Still shedding tears, they advanced toward manager. Large crowds attended and a the jury box, and, taking each jury by the good sum was realized for the church.

New S. of V. Camp at Muncle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 14.-Joseph G. Leftler Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized n Muncle last night by the election of the following officers: Captain, Ira L. Holt; lieutenants, O. O. Gardner and S. D. Colvin; camp council, Harvey Leffler, Harry Williams and J. E. Haffner. The camp will mustered in next Friday night by Capt. D. perl, father of J. I. Kopperl. Hundreds of L. Musser, of Anderson, and Major Doxey Camp, S. of V.

Mrs. Studabaker Gets Her Divorce. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Feb. 14.-The Studabaker livorce case, which caused a sensation in society circles here a few weeks ago, was settled to-day. Mrs. Lucy A. Studabaker was granted a divorce from her husband, David E. Studabaker, jr., and was given, as her alimony, real estate in this city valued at \$10,000, and made custodian of their child for six years. She was also allowed house hold furniture valued at \$1,000.

Street Car "Held Up."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.-The first street-car hold up in Evansville in years took place at 10 o'clock to-night on a ca near the suburbs. Two masked men he up the conductor, motorman and several passengers. Watches, money and car tickets were secured. The thieves then escaped. Officers are working on the case, but without any clew.

Didn't Steal Her Affections. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 14.-The case George Aldrich against County Clerk-elect Oliver P. Worley, charging him with alienating the affections of Mrs. Aldrich, on trial here for several days, resulted in a stock, verdict for the defendant this afternoon. The case has attracted widespread attention and was very sensational.

Indiana Deaths. KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 14.-Mrs. Phoebe Learner died at her home in Howard township, this county, to-day, aged eighty-seven. She was the oldest pioneer resident of the county. Her stepson, J. W. Learner, was the first white child born in the county. Her husband, Barnhart Learner, is still living, aged over ninety. His first wife was killed in 1850 by a chimney falling on her. The second Mrs. Learner was the mother of Dr. A. J. Bates, of this city. GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 14.-Morton C. Hinkle, a well-known merchant of Til ton, died this morning at the home of his parents at this place of disease of kidneys and nervous prostration. He leaves a widow, who is a daughter of J. S. Harrison,

of this city. Indiana Notes.

A headline in yesterday's Journal, relating to the Roland-Wood damage suit, state that all the costs were paid by Mr. whereas that gentleman paid only the attorneys' fees. This fact was correctly stated in the matter under the headline The Rev. A. G. Eagleson, a Presbyterian evangelist of Winterset, O., is assisting Rev. C. C. Beyren, at Kirklin, in protracted meeting. Any church or pastor wishing religious services can address him at Kirklin, as he will remain there a week or more. He offers his services free of charge, only asking that his expenses be borne. He is willing to assist any church of any evangelical de-

A CONSUMPTION REMEDY. Merits and Possibilities of Dr. Edson's Recent Discovery.

Philadelphia Record. phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, by a crowd of people and would not go amnesty. but of other diseases of germ origin has away, witness was obliged to take her into The so been made public by Dr. Cyrus Edson, the custody. well-known bacteriologist and hygienist of New York, in the current number of the that is the truth." Medical Record, under the title of "A Rational Treatment for Phthisis Pulmonalis." The pathology, preparation and process con- she used most shocking language, cerned in this latter-day discovery, already | The prisoner: "Oh, officer! Your worship, christened "aseptolin," is minutely set forth | I will speak to you as a lady." She then in that journal; it is only necessary here to state that the basis of this remedial solution is phenol (a constituent of the human although Lady Henry treated her as a lady, dosage hitherto known to the profession has been considered as provocative of poisonous symptoms. Dr. Edson has discovered a composition, however, which admits of articles of children's clothing. Lady Henry hypodermic injections without any evil re- had also given her a nice dress and a beausults, such as abscesses, etc., and which produces nodules only occasionally when injected against the flow of the capillary lymhatics. There is no such reaction as that which follows the administration of tuber-

This new fluid-an absolutely colorless and uniform composition-consists of 97.2411 per cent. of water, 2.7401 per cent of phenol and 0.0188 per cent. of pilocarpine-phenylhydroxide. This last constituent is composed of 53.92 per cent. of pilocarpine and 46.08 per cent. of phenol. A chemically pure phenol, and not the market article, must be used, as the latter contains traces not only of para-cresol, but of other impurities. The resultant "aseptolin" possesses the char-acteristic odor and taste of phenol, and the fluid is properly a hydrophenol. Dr. Edson was attracted to the medicinal possibilities of phenol by the fact of its increased secretion by the human system our-ing disease. He interpreted this phenomenon as revealing phenol to be "one of Nature's many devices to cure the underlying condition, to destroy the germ infection, • • to cure some, at least, if not all of friends who are able to help her. Never-the so-called germ diseases." Now, for a theless, she has a delusion that she is ena great destructive power. Mr. Weed was long time phenol was supposed to be the working on a bullet for large game when only secretion of this kind; according to the latest chemical researches, however, creosote has been identified as a distinct Unlike the ordinary cartridge, it is perfectly flat on the end. The bullet has a cresol, are the only antiseptic agents of hole one-eighth of an inch in diam-which the amount in the system is increased during disease. Creosote has already pasteboard is placed against the rear of been used extensively for the treatment of the ball, keeping the propelling force of the tuberculous disease, more especially for explosion from being lost through the hole. pulmonary tuberculosis. Cresol contains phenol as one of its constituents, and in Dr. Edson's opinion has "depended for its success mainly on the presence" of that agent. Consequently Dr. Edson's really original problem has been the discovery of the form he placed in the hands of the Secretary of of solution of phenol which nature will toi-

His discovery of a hypodermic fluid has overcome the fatal objection to the creosote treatment-namely, its derangement | for that purpose. of the digestive function when continued for any considerable length of time. The bypodermatical injection of phenol induces no irritation or toxic effects. The philocarpine has been added in order to induce leucocytosis (or purifying blood corpuscles) and to stimulate glandular activity. Dr.

"It also accomplishes a third purpose, for it is an expectorant and stimulant of secretion of very considerable power. It causes a certain increase in the amount of water separated from the blood in the lung cells. This is shown by the fact that there is an increase in the watery vapor carried off by the breath of a person taking

into the organism of a patient suffering from disease caused by active germ infection is to directly inhibit bacteria development, and consequently to diminish the production of poisonous bacterial products. Its beneficial effects are so quick and positive, in the great majority of cases, as to convince any one who uses it of the correctness of this conclusion. Phenol and pilocarpine phenate both stimulate glandular activity, and exert a physiological effect they act synergistically. It follows, there fore, that the remedy stimulates the production of the leucocytes

"Experience certainly has taught us that stomach derangement in cases of phthisis, if not speedily remedied, very quickly results in the death of the sufferer. It is right here that I claim an enormous advantage for the treatment that I am using. enables us to save the stomach for all mental purposes only, and by giving easily digested, rapidly assimilated and highly nourishing food a very great factor in a favorable result is secured. This brief resume allows a comprehensive view of the various essential points of dis-

covery and value of Dr. Edson's new rem "Aseptolin" seems to the Record to be a rational development of the recent reacance of bacteriology and disease germs as the basis of disease. This treatment deals with the underlying conditions of the human system-the only true fundamental pathology. It is based, too, upon two recognized agencies—the new pilocarpine, al-ready emphasized as to its possibilities for applicability to lymphatic disorder, and enol, the heart of creosote. The medical profession of the country should give "aseptolin" an immediate and thorough

PORK PACKERS ASSIGN,

Jacob Vogel & Sons, of Cincinnati, Ruined by an English Firm. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—Jacob Vogel & Sons, pork packers, assigned to-day to Frank J. Dorger; assets, \$75,000; liabilities not known. The cause of the failure was the assignment of the firm of Hargroves, Grant & Co., of Liverpool, England, just after the receipt from Vogel & Sons of a shipment of ten thousand cases of lard. Jacob Vogel made an individual assignment also; assets, \$25,000; liabilities not stated. Previous to the assignments, mortgages were filed aggregat-ing \$\$7,000. The largest were to the German National Bank, \$33,000; the Atlas National

Foreigners Frightened.

CHICAGO, Feb. 44.-The private banking house of J. I. Kopperl & Co. failed to-day, with liabilities and assets of about \$40,000 each. When the news reached the Russian and Polish colony, on Canal street, it was supposed to refer to the bank of A. Kopexcited foreigners this evening crowded about the banking house of A. Kopperl and the police were compelled to club back a number, who seemed bent on forcing an entrance. A run on A. Kopperl's bank is expected to-morrow, but the proprietor says he can stand it.

Other Business Troubles. FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Feb. 14.—The Exchange Bank of David Wilson & Co. as-

signed here to-day to Hon. Rolla K. Hart and Robert Sourley. The estimated lla-bilities are \$70,000, with assets of over \$100,000. The bank will more than pay out. Mr. Wilson, the president, has been in the banking business here since 1857 and is a man greatly esteemed by all. Slow collections is the cause of the assignment. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—An application for a receiver for the Consolidated Bottling Company, of Chicago, was filed in the Superior Court to-day. The bill, which was filed by Cornelius Ryan and L. H. Sass, stockhold ers, charges mismanagement on the part of President John A. Lomax. Answers on the part of Lomax & Co. were also filed. Assets of the company are estimated at \$150,000,

YORK, Pa., Feb. 14.-A receiver has been appointed for the Baltimore Condensed Milk Company and the York Canning Company, concern, at the instance of the Fort Stanwix National Bank, of New York. The liabilities are said to be \$102,000 and assets \$20,000. Cashier Barnard, of the Fort Stanwix bank, who defaulted for \$400,000 and committed suicide, held \$102,000 worth of the

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Feb. 14.—The Hutchinson Hardware Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in central Kan-sas, was closed by mortgage to-day. Lia-bilities, \$21,000; assets, \$45,000.

JANE CAKEBREAD IN COURT. Lady Somerset's Protege, Arrested for the 280th Time, Gives Her Views. ondon Times.

Jane Cakebread, the most famous of English misdemeanants, was again brought up in the North London Police Court yesterday, charged for the two hundred and eightieth time with drunkenness. She is sixty-seven years old. The prisoner was last charged at this court at the end of August, when she was sent to jail for a month. When she was released she was dispatched to her friends at Bishop's Stortford by Mr. Thomas Holmes, missionary of the Church of England Temperance Society. She, however, again fell into the hands of the police for drunkenness, and on Sept. 27 was committed for a month to Cambridge jail.

At the expiration of that sentence she was received by Lady Henry Somerset at her home at Reigate, Surrey, and there, although miles away from any public house, her behavior was, nevertheless, so much like that of a drunken person that a medical man was called in and he certified that she was insane. Lady Henry Somerset was then obliged to send her back to Mr. Holmes. The latter provided her with suitable apartments at Tottenham, in the hope that before long she would be received in some public institution. On Monday she went off, avowing her intention of finding Mr. Holmes at the police court or getting locked up. Constable 305N said that at 6 o'clock on Monday evening he found the prisoner

had a very bad black eye, having apparent-ly fallen down, and, as she was surrounded had decided that he could not great three books. Upon his return from Jersey The prisoner said: "Thank you, officer,

The officer added that a doctor was called in to dress the woman's eye, and that then urine), any solution of which for effective | she was not comfortable. There were other women there who were not to her taste. During her stay at Reigate she had hemmed 120 towels, 18 tablecloths and a number of articles of children's clothing. Lady Henry tiful Bible, and had put inside the cover "Isabella Somerset." Still, although every kindness was shown to her, she wanted to get away and go to her relatives at Braffin. near St. Albans, With that object in view she came up to London and asked Mr. Holmes to give her one night's lodging, but after that he never came near. She went out to find the missionary, but she met several people whom she knew, and they gave her a drink. Ultimately, a man knocked her down and took a shilling from her. Mr. Holmes said that he did secure lodging for the prisoner, but she behaved so badly that the landlady became ill, and it came quite as a relief to them to hear that she had been locked up. There was no doubt that the accused was not in her right mind. The prisoner: "Mr. Holmes, mind what you say. If every one had a memory,

sense, ability and a headpiece like mine they woul do." Mr. Marsham: "I suppose she is quite destitute? Mr. Holmes: "Undoubtedly. She has no friends who are able to help her. Nevertitled to receive a fortune of £17,000." The prisoner protested against the use of the word "delusion." Mr. Holmes suggested that the prisoner should be remanded for a medical opinion to be obtained as to her sanity. The justice suggested that she should be sent to the workhouse infirmary; but the prisoner said she was not going to the workhouse. She had never had occasion to go to the workhouse before, and she certainly was not going now. "You must either go there or to jail."

The prisoner: "You think I am not right, but I am, and I will not go to the workhouse. I will go to Holloway. Mr. Holmes

is doing this so that he can get my property, but he shan't have it." The justice said it was necessary to ge an opinion as to the prisoner's sahity, and track bright as the noonday for nearly half she would be sent to Holloway for a week a mile. Tennyson's Rudeness.

I do not like to see Tennyson maligned, Somebody has been mistelling the anecdote of the sandwiches. Tennyson is reported to have said to a footman at a garden party, who carried around sandwiches; "Don't like those dry things," whereupon a lady sitting next to him remarked: "That's very rude." Now, the authentic tale is that Tennyson said to the hostess: "Do you usually make your sandwiches of old boots?" She received this not as rudeness, but as a stroke of Parnassian genius. The boots are might deak his nost with a sime. "The effect of the solution when injected laureate might deck his post with a sim-

London Sketch.

ALSO WANT TO KNOW

BRITONS WILL INVESTIGATE THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Arbitration Association Will Send Delegate to America-Meeting of Boundary Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-The British and foreign Arbitration Association has delegated one of its vice presidents to visit the United States in order to obtain matter for a report to the Association on the Venemelan boundary dispute and its outcome.

The Times says that, for diplomatic reasons, it is probable that the leaders of the opposition in Parliament will withhold their criticism of the Venezuelan question during the discussion of the amendment offered by M. L. Aberly-Jones, Radical member Parliament, deploring the absence from the Queen's speech of an assurance that the will be referred to arbitration, in accordance with America's suggestion.

The Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Venezuelan commission was hard at work to-day, with all the members present. The Geological Survey, through Mr. Baker, reported that the physical map of the country in dispute was almost finished. It is proposed to have this map divided into sections, which will be enlarged. Upon these enlargements notes may be made, so that each member of the commission can make independent studies of the situation from every standpoint. The commission is highly gratified at the position taken by Great Britain in responding favorably to its request to be supplied

with information relative to the location of the boundary line. They recognize that the British government has accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was extended, and that they feel that the results, so far as as the commission is concerned, will un-doubtedly be much more satisfactory, hav-ing, as it will, all of the information in the possession of each party to the controversy. independent inquiry the commission can become possessed of other facts, so much the better, but as it stands the response of the two parties insures a thorotherwise be difficult to impart.

Willing to Fight for Britain. BOSTON, Feb. 14.-The following letter, forwarded by the steamer Servia, from the office of the Unione de Loyal la Guyane Britannique, this city, to "His Lordship, the Earl of Salisbury, Prime Min-

ister of Great Britain," was to have been delivered to Salisbury to-day: "In behalf of and at the request of the loyal Guianez citizens in the United States, I, the undersigned, general secretary of the Loyal Guianez Union of the United States, beg to convey to you our recogni-tion and appreciation of the method you adopted in dealing with the Venezuelan question, and we trust that you will maintain the same throughout. We stand ready at your disposal to call on us in case of emergency to render our assistance and services for the defense of our native country. While in full sympathy with the man-ner in which you have handled the Gulana-Venezuela trouble, we have assurance that you will not concede one iota of the ter-ritory in dispute east of the Schomburgk line to arbitration. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
"G. OSBORN GRANT."

Prince Boris Baptized. SOFIA, Feb. 14.--Prince Boris, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, was baptized with great ceremony to-day, according to the rights of the orthodox church. The baptism took place in the cathedral, which was crowded with Bulgarian notabilities and others. Prince Boris was escorted to the cathedral by the life guards where the foreign representatives and court digni-taries had already assembled. After the been ended, he was carried in triumphal procession to the palace amidst the thunder of guns, the acclamations of the multitude and general public rejoicing. In some quarters the baptism of the Crown Prince into the orthodox church is looked on as practically a surrendering of the Bulgarian

The Corenn Revolution. YOKOHAMA, Feb. 14. - Detachments of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of in life. Corea, in view of the disorders attendant on the revolution The King remains at the Russian lega tion. A new Cabinet has een formed, and a mandate ordering the execution of the former ministers has been issued.

principality into the hands of the Czar.

A conference of the foreign ministers a Seoul has been opened at the Russian le-"Mischievous Fictions." CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.-Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony; J. Hofmeyer, leader of the Africander party, the chief ministers and other influential persons

here have signed a declaration to the effect that the alleged Boer outrages on British subjects are mischievous fictions. Cable Notes.

Miss Ward, an American, has been robbed of valuable jewels at the Grand Hotel,

Monte Carlo. In the British House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, replying to Timothy Harrington and Michael A new remedy in the cure not only of | ly fallen down, and, as she was surrounded | had decided that he could not grant them

The so-called Maybrick committee, on organization formed for the purpose of working in behalf of the parcha of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, confined in Wo...ng prison on conviction of poisoning her husband, has submitted an exhaustive presentation of its case to the British Home Secretary, presenting new and important matters for his consideration.

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE. An Odd-Looking Machine That Promises to Revolutionize Railroading.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The first product of the combination be-tween the Baldwin locomotive works and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has been turned out. It is an electric engine which has been shipped to Pittsburg for trial. When the parts are put together the trial will be made under the superintendence of George Westing-house, jr., on the Turtle Creek branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, in East Pitts-

It is an odd-looking locomotive. To the ordinary eye it appears very much like a common box car. It is thirty feet long and of the same width and height as the box freight car. But there the resemblance stops. The new electric locomotive is painted in a handsome dark green and striped with broad bands of gold. There are windows on both sides, like those in an ordinary passenger coach. The whole thing is mounted upon eight wheels, distributed in two four-wheel trucks. As the new locomotive left the Baldwin shops it weighed thirty tons. The Westinghouse company will add another thirty tons in the shape of electrical mechanism, making a total weight for the completed machine of sixty tons. This is near the weight of an ordinary steam locome

to increase the pulling power it is not nec-essary to add to the original weight of the Although the new engine is thirty feet long, a compartment only eight feet square is all that will be required for the electrical mechanism that appears above the floor. That compartment is in the forward end. The other twenty-two feet of space can be utilized for any purpose, such as a caboose for trainmen, a tool car, a smoking car, or a work car. The interior is fitted up plainly, but can be made quite comfortable. A cowcatcher is attached in front, and also an electric headlight that will make the

tive for passenger use, but some freight

engines weigh ninety tons. A great ad-

vantage of the electric locomotive is that

This locomotive will carry no coal, no boiler, no tender, no firebox, no water to make steam. The only thing will be the powerful motor, somewhat on the order of the motor used in trolley cars, but very One man will run it. He will be called the driver, instead of an engineer or a motorman. No fireman will be necessary, and i is predicted that class of railroaders will soon be extinct. The driver will be located

like a trolley motorman, but will use a much larger controller or lever. Air brakes

will be operated by the new locomotive the same as on the steam locomotives. There will be an electric air pump, and it is claimed that it will be possible to stop train much more quickly, perhaps in half the space of time that is now required. Everything about the locomotive is steel. It has 800 horse power, but for short distances it can be geared to produce 1,600

The machine will be used as a freight locomotive, and will run forty miles an hour, pulling a loaded train. It can be geared, by a very simple and speedy process, to run eighty miles an hour. This will not require any extra weight in the locomotive or any change in construction. A few changes in levers and the thing is done. There will be different styles of the electric locomotives, those for passenger use be-

ing much lighter and far speedier. The one

now completed has the original horse power

of a Pennsylvania railroad freight engine,

but it will be able to pull a loaded train forty miles an hour, whereas the Pennsylvania railroad is now content with from twelve to fifteen miles. For fast freight eighty miles can be attained, so that the crack limited expresses of to-day will necessarily soon be termed slow coaches. The power to run the thing will be taken from an overhead trolley, or from the Wheeless underground system, the experi-mental track from Brinton Station to Murraysville having been equipped with both systems. The Wheeless underground system consists of underground wires and batteries, whole boundary dispute with Venezuela the power being transferred to the motor by means of a long steel snoe, fastened to the bottom of the locomotive. This shoe comes into contact with poles or buttons, placed underground between the tracks every seven feet, the front of the shoe jur touching a forward button as it leaves the one behind. In this way the current is cut off from behind the car after the shoe leaves the peg or button. Everything in this system is substantial, and is considered by

> ovements upon it, the future means of electrical motive power. The trolley will be attached to the new locomotive as on any ordinary trolley car, although it is probable a newly-invented trolley made by Westinghouse, in which the contact is from the side of the pole, will be used. Railroads using electric locomotives will necessarily have to equip with the trolley or underground systems, place in several power plants along the line. The cost of one of the new electric locomotives is \$10,000, about equal to that of an ordinary steam locomotive.

Mr. Westinghouse, who secured control of

the patents governing it, and made many

RUSSIAN PEASANTS FLOGGED.

Tolstoi Denounces with Vigor a Plan for Only Partial Reform. Moscow Dispatch in London Standard.

Count Tolstol, in a characteristic letter to the Bourse Gazette, gives his views on a question which is causing considerable agioughness for the investigation that it would | tation of mind at present in many circles of Russian official and private life-namely, of the punishment of flogging in its various

The Provincial Zemstvos of a large numper of provinces, as well as several highly placed officials in Asiatic Russia, have formally decided to petition for the exemp from this degrading penalty of all peasants who have learned to read and write. Count Tolstoi, with the ardor natural to the artistic temperament cries "Shame!" upon their niggard asking, and, in an article headed with that word, very broadly hints that, while the peasant, for the last three-quarters of a century, has been steadily advancing, his masters have, in some respects, failed to keep their place in the van of the march toward civilization.

Count Tolstoi is a foremost authority on the life of the peasant, and the specimens he gives in this article of the abuse of the power of flogging by the small fry of officialdom are certainly striking. These insigranks have no uniforms, but, when engage on official duties, wear some kind of outward and visible sign of autnority, generally a large medal. For "speaking his mind" to one of these village "elders" who happened to have the sign of office on at the time, a fellow-villager was duly flogged, although his only fault appears to have been that he overlooked the medal which converted an ordinary neighborly difference of opinion an insult to the Czar. The poor fellow, Tol-stol relates, consoled himself with the remark that "Christ suffered stripes, and bade

us suffer too." There are, however, many in Russia who think that the moujik is still sufficiently brutal to make the entire abolition of flogging a measure of mistaken humanity, and Telstol's cry of "Shame" upon the moderate reform proposed by certain Zemstvos will, doubtless, be met by the not unnatural reply that Tolstoi is, before all, a literary artist, with all the artist's native scorn for practical measures which fall short of the leal aimed at. The partial exemption from flogging which practical men desire would certainly prove a very powerful stimulus toward popular education, even as ompulsory service in the army keeps the Russian universities filled to overflowing with men who, in a large number of cases, would do the state better service in other ways than by learning dicontent in a sphere unfitted to their natural capacities or station

By Inheritance. Harper's Bazar. Papa (a merchant)-I hear little Tommy Green has taken the prize for the best Billy (apologetically)-Well, you see, pahe takes after him. But, I tell you what, he's an awful duffer when it comes to

A Book on the Bryan Horror. John R, East, of Bloomington, was in the city yesterday collecting data relative to the Fort Thomas murder mystery. East intends to visit Jersey City, Scott Jackson's old home, for the purpose of securing information about his past life. East has the literary fever and expects to write a book on the Bryan murder. While here he interviewed the Hollingsworth girl. He afterwards expressed himself as believing her to be insane and said that if he listened to her talk long enough he thought he

have interviews with Jackson, Walling and Judges at Oratorical Contest. David Rioch, of Butler College, president of the State Oratorical Association, received word yesterday that the judges on composition and thought have been chosen. They are George P. Baker, of Harvard; Albert S. Cook, of Yale, and Wm. M. Barkerville, of Vanderbilt University, Judge Wood, Gov-ernor Matthews and the Rev. D. J. Ellison, of this city, will be the judges on delivery.

City East says he will visit Cincinnati

Positive It Was Incendiarism. The house and barn of an aged German woman on Sangster avenue was destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, The department was unable to get her name. She was positive that the match had been applied and told the firemen that two previous attempts had been made to burn her out. The loss was about \$800.

An Address by Mr. Shockney. Theodore Shockney, of Union City, has accepted the invitation tendered him by the executive board of the Indianapolis Shockney Club, and will address the laboring people and members of that club at Engineers' Hall, New York and Delaware streets, on next Monday evening.

Spontaneous combustion among rags in a cellar at No. 250 East Ohio street brought out the fire department last night. There was no loss.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hoods Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.



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Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malie-able Iron Fittings (binch and galvanized). Valves. Stop Cocks. Engine Trimming. Stear Gauges, Pipe Tonga. Pipe Cutters. Vises, Serve Plates and Digs, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitch-en Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal. Solder. White and Colored Winner Waste, and colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty, Steamheating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shope, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from K inch to 13